

SILAGE IN SUMMER FOR THE DAIRY HERD

Good Crops Properly Stored in the Silo Become Insurance Against Drought to the Dairyman.

(By C. A. Hutton, Division of Extension, University of Tennessee.)

During July and August pastures are short and dry, flies bad and the weather hot. Under such conditions cows can not profitably yield milk without some supplemental feed. Experiment Stations and dairy farms have found that the summer silo best meets this need for supplemental feed. Many of the most progressive dairymen consider silage as essential for summer use as it is for winter.

The dairyman who has a small silo can be just about indifferent to summer droughts. It is seldom so dry that fair crops of silage can not be grown.

Let the man beginning with a small herd and expecting to increase that herd build a silo small in diameter, but rather tall, of sufficient capacity to feed the present herd through the winter. A little later, when a larger silo is needed for winter feeding and the owner has become thoroughly convinced of the value of silage, the small silo may be filled for summer use and a larger one built for winter.

For summer feeding it is easy to ascertain the diameter of the silo needed. Complete tables will be sent to any one asking for them, but as a guide now, one may think of these facts: A silo with an inside diameter of 12 feet will accommodate 37 head of cattle if they are fed 30 pounds per head. If the feeding is made 20 pounds per head, 56 cattle may be taken care of; if 15 pounds, 75 cattle.

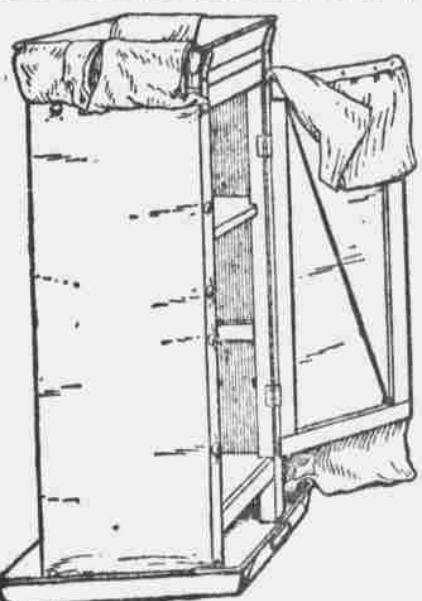
Now is the time to prepare to meet the drought of next summer. Crops of corn and sorghum may be planted on stubble land immediately after the crop of wheat, oats or barley is harvested. Prepare the soil by the "sub-soil method," and good yields of silage may be expected.

MAKE AN ICELESS REFRIGERATOR AT HOME

Food Supplies Can Be Kept in a Wholesome Condition During the Hot Weather.

For the hot summer days the iceless refrigerator, or milk cooler, is a great convenience. This is described in a news letter from the United States Department of Agriculture. The refrigerator consists of a wooden frame, covered with cotton flannel or some similar material. It is desirable that the frame be screened, although this is not absolutely necessary. Wicks made of the same material as the covering rest in a pan of water on top of the refrigerator, allowing the water to seep down the sides. When evaporation takes place the heat is taken from the inside, with a consequent lowering of the temperature. On dry, hot days a temperature of 50 degrees can be obtained.

Make a screened case 3 1/2 feet high with the other dimensions 12 by 15 inches. If a solid top is used simply place the water pan on this. Otherwise fit the pan closely into the opening of the top frame and support it by 1-inch cleats fastened to the inside of the frame. Place two movable shelves in the frame, 12 to 15 inches apart. Use a biscuit pan 12 inches square on the top to hold the water, and where the refrigerator is to be



Evaporation of water from the flannel rags lowers the temperature inside the refrigerator.

used indoors have the whole thing standing in a large pan to catch any drip. The pans and case may be painted white, allowed to dry, and then enameled. A covering of white cotton flannel should be made to fit the frame. Have the smooth side out and button the covering on the frame with buggy or automobile curtain hooks and eyes, arranged so that the door may be opened without unfastening these hooks. This can easily be done by putting one row of hooks on the edge of the door near the latch and the other just opposite the opening with the hem on each side extended far enough to cover the crack at the edge of the door. This forms an insulating jacket. This dress or covering will have to be hooked around the top edge also. Two double strips one-half the width of each side should be sewed on the top of each side and allowed to extend over about 2 1/2 to 3 inches in the pan of water. The bottom of the covering should extend to the lower edge of the case.

This makes a very attractive and useful iceless refrigerator in places not damp, nor near water.

TAKE THE STOCK TO YOUR FAIR

Beef Cattle Specialist Calls Attention to Value of Exhibiting Farm Products

COUNTY FAIRS ARE POPULAR

Good Place to Advertise the Fact That Your Live Stock is What It Ought to Be—Successful Farmers Advertise All the Time.

(By R. M. Murphy, Division of Extension, University of Tennessee.)

Have you picked out the animals you intend to show at your County Fair this fall? If you expect to win, it's time for the selection. If you are really breeding something that your neighbors would be interested in there is no better place to advertise than at your County Fair. Your neighbors will be there. Surprise them a little by showing them something good.

Of course, they haven't been taking your breeding operations seriously and the chances are that if they wanted to buy an animal of the breed you have they would buy from somebody who carries a big advertisement in the paper. Why? Simply because you haven't convinced them that you have just as good stock as the other man.

If you have a good animal show him. You can show him to more people in one day at the County Fair than would come to your farm to see him in ten years. Get a catalog and pick out your animals for each class. Make it at least interesting for the man who has been walking away with the ribbons.

A remark that is commonly heard at the fairs is: "I've got one better than that at home." This may be true and doubtless is in many cases, but if the man who makes such a statement had any public spirit and interest in the improvement of conditions in his county or was awake to his own opportunity he would be ashamed to own the fact.

The greatest problem confronting the average breeder is to keep his animals up to standard. A man may buy a herd of animals of the most popular type today and go off by himself for ten years to conduct his breeding operations. Upon returning he will, except by the greatest accident, find that he is producing something far different from that in popular demand. The surest way to know what you have is by comparison with others. The County Fair is your opportunity.

MARKET REPORTS SENT OUT FREE THIS YEAR

Movement of Tennessee's Strawberry Crop Made Known Daily to Farmers and Dealers—Profits Increased.

The Office of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture has put into effect a system of market reporting that has been used this season by growers and by dealers in perishable crops. Tennessee is recognized as the leading strawberry State in the Union. During the movement of strawberries two offices were maintained in Tennessee from which were sent daily market reports to those desiring such. The telegraphic reports cost those who received them the expense of the telegraphic service; the reports that were mailed cost nothing.

These market reports were secured by collecting from all parts of the country facts as to the movement of perishable crops under consideration. These reports were telegraphed daily by the railroads, government officials and others to headquarters at Washington. They were immediately summarized and the resulting totals telegraphed to stations like the one established this year in Tennessee, at Humboldt. From Humboldt the strawberry growers and shippers were supplied with the information if they asked for it. Through a proper use of the figures, the producer has been able to get from his crop the greatest possible returns.

The station at Humboldt supplied West Tennessee with information. A similar station for the distribution of market news in the eastern part of the State was located at the weather bureau office, Chattanooga.

It is too early yet to hear from users of the market reports, but a comparison of the demand for the reports this year as compared with last year points plainly to their popularity.

The Division of Extension of the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, has been co-operating with the Office of Markets in the establishment of better market conditions and knowledge and will be glad to take up with anyone any peculiar problems surrounding his work. The Office of Markets does not restrict its efforts to perishable products, but takes an active interest in every farm crop.

TO KEEP THE HAWKS AWAY.

(By Richard N. Crane, Division of Extension, University of Tennessee.)

Where hawks give trouble in the poultry yard run strings from one tree to another and back and forth where the chickens frequent. Hawks are never known to pick up chickens except when on the wing. Strings prevent hawks swooping through the yard.

CULTIVATE WITH SPIKE-TOOTH HARROW



A great many farmers kept up the cross harrowing of corn fields during the drought which prevailed over East Tennessee and other parts of the state. Corn can be cross-harrowed until it is six or eight inches high. Such cultivation destroys weeds and grass while small, but above all, in a season like this, it keeps up the earth mulch, the blanket that holds in the soil every drop of moisture that gets there. Perhaps every drop is not held, but so much is saved that corn on cultivated land this year shows up much better than other corn. The cultivated land holds the rain and quickly absorbs more as it falls.

This photograph of a cross-harrowing demonstration was taken in Marion county, May 8. One man and team with a sixty-tooth harrow can cultivate 18 to 20 acres a day.

FARM WOODLOT ON EVERY FARM

Trees Compared With People—Each Community Should Have Young and Old

GUARD AGAINST ANY FIRES

Even on Rich, High-Priced Land Some Trees Should Be Grown—Poorer Soils Should Be Made to Produce Trees in Abundance.

(By W. R. Mattoon, Forest Examiner.)

The present movement to build up the farm and make it pay its owner a substantial income necessitates serious attention to the farm woodlot. Tillable land, pasture, and woodland make up three main classes of land to be dealt with in the future development of the farm. A woodlot is that portion of the farm managed for the continuous production of timber either to be used on the farm or for sale, or both. This includes posts, poles, firewood and common building material.

It is important here to distinguish clearly between a woodlot and a wooded pasture. In many regions the wooded pasture is exclusively thought of and known as the woodlot. It generally consists of a very open stand of mature and overmature trees. The absence of seedlings and larger reproduction forcibly suggests the condition of a town made up wholly of aged people. Each will become extinct by the passing away of the present generation. The woodlot should contain trees of different ages with the younger ones well represented. Further, it should be fully stocked with the most useful kind of trees. The main points by which to judge the latter are the intrinsic value of wood for farm uses and the rate of growth.

Pastured Woodlots Ruined.

Pasturing a woodlot, unless carefully controlled, destroys the valuable protective leaf mulch of the forest floor and does great damage to young seedlings and saplings. If continued as a steady practice heavy pasturing in hardwood stands will inevitably destroy the woodlot. The worth of the forage growing in a good woodlot is very small indeed, since the trees will be so close-spaced and very little sunlight will reach the ground. In well-stocked timberland, where the foliage is well above the reach of animals, light pasturing under careful regulation may sometimes be allowed. If necessary, but extreme caution is imperative, if harm is not to be done, and, generally speaking, it is best to keep stock out.

Fires should be rigidly excluded at all times. A single fire, removing the protective leaves and litter, may cut down the subsequent increase of the timber by as much as 30 to 50 per cent during the next few years.

It would be well if every farmer would select and set aside a certain part of the farm as a permanent woodlot. As a matter merely of convenience and the saving of time and unnecessary expense in the future, a woodlot will be needed on practically every farm. Repair timber is sometimes needed on the farm at a time when a trip to town would mean a costly delay. Incidentally small amounts of high-grade logs can be grown, which should bring a good price. The area to be devoted to the permanent woodlot will vary usually from about 10 per cent in regions of good soil and high land value to 25 per cent or more where the soil is less uniformly fertile and part of the surface steep or rough.

The people of Henderson county met recently to make arrangements to fill an order placed by the N. C. and St. L. railroad for a sample case of eggs to be used on diners. The community hopes to supply strictly fresh eggs to the railroad regularly.

Crop prophets in Smith county say that the acreage of soy beans this year ten times what it was last year.

GARDENS THAT GROW ONIONS

Should Grow Other Things Too—Don't Worship the Onion As Did the Egyptian

MANY OTHER VEGETABLES

On the Other Hand, Do Not Fail to Plant Onions in the Garden, for the Onion is Good, Healthful and Appetizing.

(By C. A. Keffer, Division of Extension, University of Tennessee.)

A stranger traveling over Tennessee and taking note of gardens during the month of April, would decide the Tennessean, like the ancient Egyptian, worshipped the onion. He would find turnips in the fall and winter, and onions in the winter and spring, and beans all summer long.

Far be it from this writer to belittle so popular a vegetable if he could. Besides the onion is strong enough to take care of itself.

But why should Tennessee gardens in April and May be given over so largely to the odoriferous—some folks would say malodorous—onion? It is good. It is healthful. It is appetizing. It thrives in cold weather and withstands frost and cold. It revels in rain. Every garden should have a plentiful supply. But in many gardens the onion has a monopoly of space and attention, and this is quite beyond its merits and its deserts.

It just happens that three or four other very useful early vegetables have the same cultural requirements, and many a town garden, and a whole host of farm gardens would better serve their owners if three-fourths of the space now devoted to salad onions were planted to spinach, peas, radish and asparagus.

The onion is ready for use earlier than any of these; planted (multiplier, potato or the mature bulbs of any other variety) from October to January, it yields its tender young product from February to May. But asparagus is ready for use in early April, and spinach sown in February and March, gives a delicious pot salad in April and May, while peas sown in January (any round seeded kind) are ready for the table in early May. It takes twenty days for the earliest varieties of radish to grow big enough to eat. In the face of these facts why should so many gardens yield only onions through April and early May? I am as fond of onions as the Back Bay resident is of beans. I count no garden that is onionless a success.

But why nothing but onions?

DIP LOUSY YOUNG STOCK

(By C. D. Lowe, Division of Extension, University of Tennessee.)

A dipping vat is the most satisfactory convenience for the control of lice on young stock, such as calves and colts. The best fluid to use is the standard arsenical solution. The solution is poisonous and should be handled with this fact in mind.

Eight pounds of white arsenic, 24 pounds of sal soda, and one gallon of pine tar will be used to 500 gallons of the final solution. Dissolve the sal soda in 25 or 30 gallons of water by heating and stirring. After thorough solution, add the arsenic and boil for thirty minutes or until all is dissolved. Cool down by the addition of cold water until a temperature of about 150 degrees Fahrenheit is reached. Then add slowly, in a small stream, the pine tar, using care to stir it in well. After this, add to the mixture sufficient water to make 500 gallons, after which it is ready to use.

This solution may be used as a spray as well as in the vat.

Two applications of any good remedy, with an interval of a week or ten days between should produce results.

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SCHOOLBOY TRAPPERS



The teachers in one small-town school in Illinois aroused the interest of their pupils in the campaign to kill flies last spring. The youngsters made traps and sold them to the merchants for a neat profit on each trap. This profit was devoted to a fund for the Boy Scout troop. The kids are planning to do a "big business" in traps this season.

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